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# The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845



No. 17,288

號五十月十年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1918.

午戌次歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.60 Per Month

## NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.  
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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WHICH ARE THE CHARTERS OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., and THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

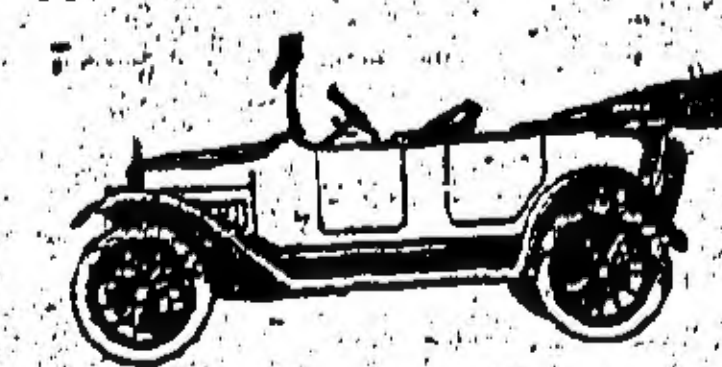
**TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.**  
Authorized Capital \$5,000,000  
Subscribed Capital \$4,500,000  
Paid-up Capital \$2,437,500  
II—Fire Funds— 3,637,047  
III—Life & Accident Funds— 17,567,590  
Sinking Fund Account— 128,220  
\$23,970,357  
Revenue Fire Branch— \$2,381,458  
Life and Accident Branches— 2,141,593  
Revenue Marine Department— 837,239  
Other Receipts— 478,547  
\$5,838,828

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are not added to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.**

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
**TIME TABLE.**  
**WEEK DAYS.**  
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 10.10 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.30 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
4.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
**NIGHT CARS.**  
8.50 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. 10 p.m. 11 p.m. 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

**SUNDAYS.**  
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12 noon Every 15 minutes.  
12 noon to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
2.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
3.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
**NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.**  
**SATURDAYS EXTRA CARS.**  
1.30 p.m. and 12 midnight.  
**SPECIAL CARS** by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.  
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but use for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comproadors order representing Bank Note.  
**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.**

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From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

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S.S. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).  
S.S. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays excepted).

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Hongkong, April 11, 1913.

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All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE IT WHILE AWAY.

Price \$13 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

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## THE WAR.

### TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service in the China Mail.)

#### NO PROSPECT OF EARLY ARMISTICE.

NAVAL AND MILITARY GUARANTEES WANTED.

LONDON, Oct. 14.  
It is authoritatively stated that there is no prospect of an early armistice. Moreover, when the time is ripe for considering the proposition of an armistice it would not be seriously considered without accompanying naval and military guarantees that Germany is not merely ready to sheathe the sword but that she is absolutely powerless to resume hostilities.

These fundamental points represent the views of Great Britain and her Allies.

President Wilson is unlikely to reply at present. It is expected that he will consult the Allies before definitely drafting an answer.

#### PUBLIC FEELING IN ENGLAND.

PUNISHMENT OF GERMAN CRIMINALS DEMANDED.

LONDON, Oct. 14.  
The feeling of the general public on Sunday as regards the proposed armistice, seemed to be mainly one of anxiety lest anything be done to jeopardise a just recompense for the sacrifices made. This feeling is reflected in numerous interviews with public men, such as the Lord Mayor of London, the Reverend J. R. Campbell, Mr. Hyndman (the Socialist) and Lord Haldane. How the Leinster crime has affected opinion is evidenced by a speech by Mr. T. P. O'Connor at Whitfield's Tabernacle in which he declared that it was impossible to approach the subject of peace with a cool mind in view of the universal horror and rage at the Leinster murders. He said the Allies must apply to Germany that force which alone will guarantee a non-recurrence of the infernal crimes.

A meeting at the Coliseum, addressed by the Earl of Denbigh, passed a resolution demanding punishment of the German criminals and no armistice until the Germans surrendered unconditionally.

#### CONSTERNATION IN GERMAN OFFICIAL QUARTERS.

LONDON, Oct. 14.  
Reuter learns that the Leinster and Hiranu Maru crimes have caused consternation in certain German official quarters in neutral countries. High German financial quarters are now following shipping circles in advocating peace upon President Wilson's conditions, urging that otherwise, internal revolution is inevitable.

[FRENCH WIRELESS.]

#### GERMANY'S REPLY TO PRESIDENT WILSON'S NOTE.

MARSHAL FOCH MASTER OF THE HOUR.

LYONS, Oct. 13, 10 a.m.

The French newspapers, in commenting upon the German Reply to President Wilson's Note, state that before transmitting the enemy's communications to the Entente Powers, President Wilson demanded from Berlin precise and supplementary explanations. If the President is satisfied by the explanations of the Note given by the enemy Government, then President Wilson will transmit the enemy's reply to the Allied Governments. Allied Allied Governments deem it opportune to make a reply that will confer with each

other—if they have not already done so. If an affirmative reply is made, Marshal Foch will decide what military conditions must be imposed with a view to an Armistice.

Marshal Foch is not the man to permit any subterfuges whereby the enemy could renew the contest. Marshal Foch is now the master of the hour, and presents to the enemy a double mode of compulsion: his strategy on the field of battle and the weight of the victories gained by him during these negotiations. It is essential not only that Germany admits herself to be conquered in this way, but that she must be placed in such a position that it will forever be impossible for her to wage another war.

#### ALLIES ACCELERATE GERMAN RETREAT.

LYONS, Oct. 13, 10 a.m.

The retreat of the enemy has been accelerated along the whole front.

#### FRENCH OCCUPY VOUSIERS.

On Saturday General Gouraud occupied Vouziers, Vail and Asfeld-la-Ville, between the Aisne and the Oise.

#### ENEMY EVACUATE LAONNAIS.

The enemy has evacuated Laonnais.

The Forest of St. Gobain is turned on the left to the south of Laon.

#### FRENCH NEAR LAON.

General Mangin's army is four kilometres from Laon. Between Laon and Craonne the French troops are approaching the plain of Sisoune.

The British are progressing on the line of the Selle river.

#### BRITISH CARRY DOUAI.

The British have carried Douai, and now threaten Denain.

#### FRENCH ENTER LAON.

THE STRONGEST DEFENSIVE POSITION IN FRANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing on Sunday afternoon, says—

The French entered Laon without a fight, thus reconquering the great crowd of natural obstacles which, for years, formed the keystone of the German defence in France. Last year Laon seemed the final goal of our efforts. To-day its capture is merely an episode in the pursuit. The semi-circle of hills in front and the network of railways behind it made it the strongest defensive position in France.

#### THE FRENCH FRONT.

PROGRESS CONTINUES EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday evening, says—

Further French progress is recorded from the Oise to the Aisne and in Champagne.

South-east of Laon we reached a line running straight from Orgeval to Amfontaine.

In Cense we occupied a strong position north of the Aisne and are bidding the river under occasional heavy artillery fire.

Further back in the great northward bend of the Aisne we hold the southern bank of the river in Vouziers.

North of this line numerous lines indicate that the enemy does not intend hold long for new natural line along the Sarre river.

(Continued on Page 6.)



## INTIMATIONS

## HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Transactions of Shares made for December Settlement will be negotiated on MONDAY, 23rd December, 1919, instead of Friday, 27th December, as previously advertised.

By Order of the Committee.  
E. M. RAYMOND,  
Secretary.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.  
Hongkong, Oct. 10, 1919. 826

## MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

Nov. 2nd—SATURDAY—Nov. 2nd.

THE ANNUAL BAZAAR under the auspices of the above League, will be held by kind permission in the grounds of Government House, on SATURDAY, November 2nd. The Proceeds as formerly will be devoted to Local Charities for Children, the "Overseas" Club, Surrey and Naval and Military Funds for Orphans. Hongkong, Oct. 8, 1919. 813

## SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST,  
HONGKONG.

All Departments of the above are now Open after extensive repairs.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.

Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.

All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.

Manageress—Mrs. ALLEN.  
Rev. W. T. FEATHERSTONE,  
Acting-Chaplain and Secretary.

1830

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with timed or fresh stewed fruit.

## COULOMMIER CHEESE.

## COTTAGE CHEESE.

Nourishing and ideal food.

## DEVONSHIRE CREAM

Cash always paid.

We supply Junket Tablet on application.

88

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## Central Location

ALL ELECTRIC TRAM, Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373  
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Manager.

## VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.

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Telephone No. 2667.

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We use the highest grade of materials in their manufacture.

1357

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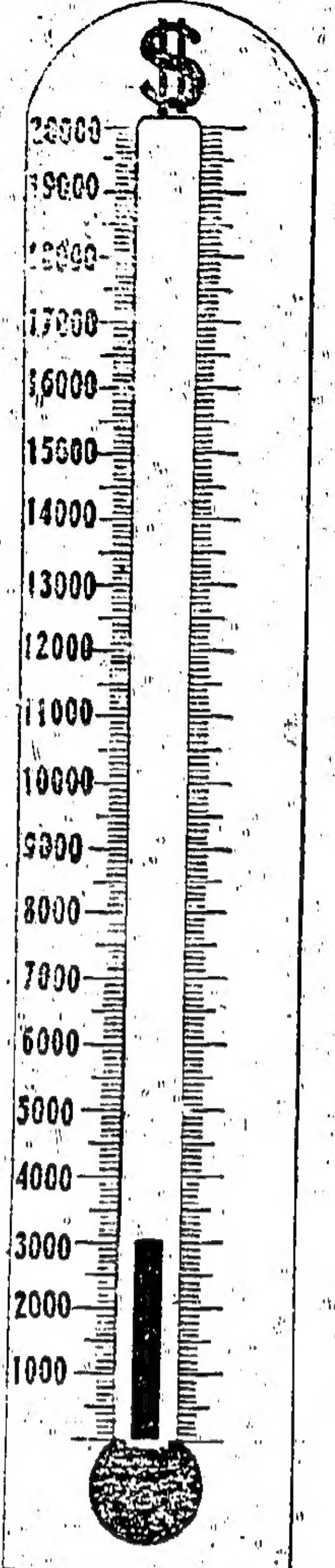
POKORAMA,

BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: King's Building,  
HONGKONG.

## INTIMATIONS

## LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND



Subscriptions received LAST YEAR by Lady May previous to "OUR DAY" amounted to \$13,861.00 and it is hoped that subscriptions this year will exceed \$20,000. All subscriptions will be acknowledged in the newspapers and the thermometer altered to show the amounts received to date. It is hoped that residents in the ports of South China, who will be unable to visit Hongkong on "OUR DAY", will avail themselves of this opportunity to subscribe to the Fund through this medium. All subscribers will receive a special rose.

Subscriptions should be addressed  
LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND,  
Government House,  
Hongkong.

1829



## PRISONERS OF WAR

Would you like to be a Prisoner of War? Think of the sufferings of these poor lads on your account and buy tickets in the

Hongkong St. Andrew's Society.

## WAR BOND DRAWING

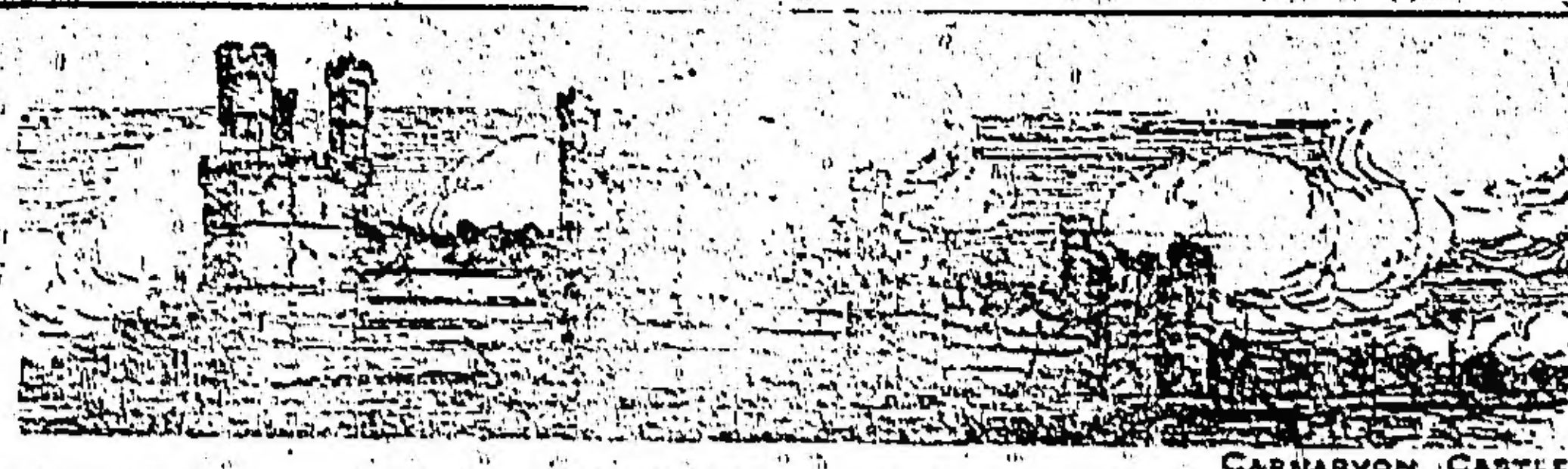
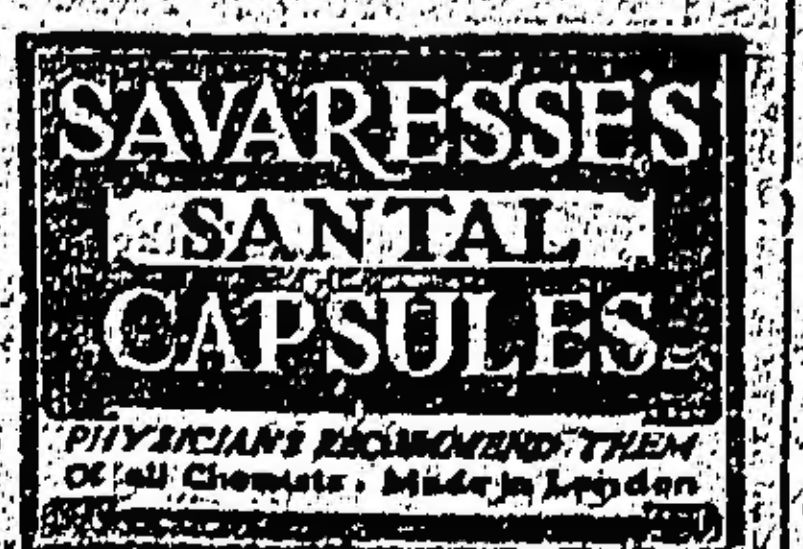
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Tickets on Sale at all Banks, Hotels, Clubs and Stores.

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Just Pure  
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Virginia  
Tobacco



The  
"Three Castles"  
Cigarettes

THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

If you smoke a pipe of course you smoke "CAPSTAN NAVY CUT".

This advertisement is issued by The British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

## HONGKONG-BORN CHINESE.

## A PROBLEM IN THE SHANGHAI MIXED COURT.

When the cases in connection with the raid on "The Wheel" at Shanghai came on for hearing at the Mixed Court last week, Mr. J. B. Davies, who appeared for one of the defendants, said he had seen his client that morning for the purpose of going into the matter in detail and had been then informed by his client that he had been born in Hongkong where his mother was still living. The man had no documents but could produce them if he were given time.

The Assessor:—Are we going to wait until he produces the documents?

Mr. Davies:—I mentioned that to the Court because, if he is a British subject, he should not be before this Court.

The Assessor pointed out that at present there was no proof of the man's assertion. First the man claimed that he was employed by an American firm and now he claimed to be a British subject. He thought they were wasting time. There was no proof of the man's British nationality and he did not propose to adjourn the case again.

Mr. Newman:—I take it, the Court will take entire responsibility for that? The Assessor:—The position is this. Mr. Newman:—As long as the Court takes full responsibility I have nothing whatever to say, but we cannot hold him in custody unless the Court takes responsibility for it.

Mr. Newman added that if the Assessor as the British Assessor took the responsibility he would have nothing to say.

The Assessor:—What proof is there? Mr. Davies:—I have told the Court what I have been told. This was the first time I heard of it.

The Assessor:—It sounds very funny. Why did he not raise the defence before? Mr. Davies:—He did not raise the defence at all. I asked where he was born, and he said Hongkong. He did not suggest it to me as a defence.

In answer to the Court, Mr. McKean, representing another of the defendants, said that *prima facie* a Chinese born in Hongkong was entitled to British protection.

The Assessor:—Does that protection extend to him in China?

Mr. McKean:—I think so, so long as he has not renounced British nationality and claimed another nationality.

On Mr. Davies' suggestion the Court questioned the defendant in the witness box.

Defendant said he was born in Hongkong in Szechuan. He had been in Shanghai for 12 years. He had lived 20 years in Hongkong from the time of his birth and during that period he had never left it. He had not registered at the British Consulate in Shanghai because he had not brought the necessary papers with him. He had never applied for registration.

The Assessor:—You know you are bound by law to register every year (there) I am a respectable merchant.

The Assessor:—I don't care whether you are or not. Do you not know you are bound by law to register at the British Consulate? I did not know.

Do you know you might be put in prison for not registering at the British Consulate? I do not know.

The Assessor remarked that it was a natural thing for a man to claim British nationality when a warrant was issued by a Chinese Court. In this case they had the man's bare word, and nothing else.

Mr. Davies pointed out that the defendant had made no claim. He had made that statement to him and he had informed the Court.

The Assessor:—The point is, does he say he is not subject to the jurisdiction of this Court?

Mr. Davies:—Yes, he does.

On the directions of the Assessor this question was asked of the defendant who replied that he did not say that, because he had no papers with him.

The Assessor:—Are you agreeable to be tried by this Court or not? Since I have not the papers I have to agree.

The Assessor:—No, you do not have to agree.

Mr. Davies:—I do not think he can agree.

The Assessor:—He cannot as a matter of fact. Well Mr. Davies, I wish you had taken counsel with your client before (to the defendant). Why did you not instruct counsel you were born in Hongkong before? Because I had no papers with me, I did not say that.

The Assessor after remarking that the best thing to be done was to ascertain whether the man was recognized by the British authorities, remanded the case for a week.

## NEW REFORM PROGRAMME.

## LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC UNION AND NATIONAL STABILITY.

At a meeting of the Liberal Democratic Union in the House of Commons recently, at which Mr. W. M. R. Fringle, M.P., presided, the following extended statement of policy was moved by Mr. Fringle, seconded by Mr. Harry Dawson, J. P. of Huddersfield, and unanimously adopted:—

We contend that in order to establish and maintain conditions of national stability the following matters are urgently required:—

1.—Removal of the present restrictions on trade and industrial freedom as affecting employers and workers, and the application of self-government to industry on the lines of the Whitley Report.

2.—Preservation of the free trade system as the principal instrument of economic prosperity, and as an essential condition of international peace, to be departed from (if necessary) only to enforce the policy of the League of Nations.

3.—The securing to all of educational training in all branches, without distinction of sex or class.

As a further means of ensuring internal stability and satisfying just national claims, we demand the immediate extension of self-government to Ireland, to be followed by devolution of similar lines to other parts of the United Kingdom.

To provide for the equitable and expeditious discharge of war liabilities and the financing of imperative schemes of social and industrial reconstruction, we call, in particular, for the urgent consideration of means for the speedy liquidation of war debt and for the taxation of land values, to break up the present land monopoly and to relieve the pressing housing problem.

## THE HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

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All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON B.L. BLOCHS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER MILLARY QUANTITY (SPECIAL TIMES)	RISE OF TIDE SPRINGS	NEAPS
ALFLOON					
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No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	27'	12'	12'	7'	5'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	27'	12'	12'	7'	5'
Prince's Dock, No. 1, Kowloon	27'	12'	12'	7'	5'
Prince's Dock, No. 2, Kowloon	27'	12'	12'	7'	5'
TAL-KOWTSUI					
Queen's Dock	147'	65'	10'	7'	1'
ASIA DOCK					
Long Dock	43'	11'	12'	7'	1'
Lancet Dock	43'	11'	12'	7'	1'

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### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),  
on

### WEDNESDAY,

the 16th Oct., 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, Table Covers, Table Centres, Dressing Table Covers, Single and Double Plain and Embroidered Sheets, White Satin Quilt, Pure Linen Damask Serviettes, Bath Towels, Turkish Towels, Glass Cloths.

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Hongkong, Oct. 9, 1918. 850

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the 16th Oct., 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS MOUNTED, AND TEAKWOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c., AND AN ASSORTMENT OF

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

As follows:—

Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c., Bedroom Furniture, comprising Brass Twin Bedsteads, Dinner Wagon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dining Service, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cylinders, Jetties, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Furniture, including large Blackwood Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c., Engravings, Pictures, Kinkosan and Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Poles and Net, Several Carpets new and second-hand.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 9, 1918. 851

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. F. W. Sully & Co., Chefoo, to sell by Public Auction,  
on

### SATURDAY,

the 19th October, 1918, commencing at 11 a.m. and continuing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A large and valuable consignment of

TABLE LINEN, DRAWN THREAD WORK, LADIES' UNDERWEAR, &c., &c.

These Articles are of exceptional value equal to the best convent work, being made of high-class material with exquisite modern designs in Richelieu cut work and drawn thread/broideries.

Comprising:—

Double Beland of heavy Irish linen with Richelieu style medallions, a large variety of beautifully embroidered Irish linen Tea Cloths and Tea Serviettes, Tea Cloths and Serviettes of the Mosaic Work, only produced by this firm. Exceptional quality Ladies' Underwear, including exquisite designs in Silk, Lawn and Long Cloth Night Dresses, (Empire and other styles), Envelope Chemises and Combinations of latest patterns, also a fine assortment of Pique and Flounce hand-embroidered, fine yells and lawn Blouses, Collars, etc.

Also:

A quantity of best quality Shantung Silk (heavy pongee).

Coloured Crepe de Chine for dresses.

A quantity of superior quality Long-cloth in 15 yds. lengths.

A quantity of fine Nainsook in 12 yds. lengths.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
On view from Friday, the 18th inst.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 5, 1918. 852

## INTIMATIONS

### BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME.

Flowers beautify and make attractive the home as nothing else can do.

### GRACA & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Flower and Vegetable Seeds  
Toys, Postage Stamps,  
Post Cards, &c.

No. 10, Wyndham Street,  
HONGKONG.

P. O. Box 620. [354]

### THE CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

HONGKONG BRANCH

67 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.



The only OPTICAL HOUSE

in Far East

Awarded an Efficiency Diploma

at

Panama-Pacific

International Exposition.

SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION

All sorts of

Frames, Lenses, and Protection glasses.

### WAI KEE

FLAG & SAILMAKER,

No. 129, Des Vaux Road Central,

Top Floor,

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1833. [356]

### JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

### MADE

TO

### ORDER



### OHERRY & CO.,

PEDDER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914

### AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED)

on

SATURDAY,

the 19th October, 1918, at 11 a.m.,

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street.

Ten Pieces, each 10 yards double width,

FINEST EMBROIDERED DRESS

MATERIAL (Organdie Flouncings)

Direct from Switzerland.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 12, 1918. 854

### TO LET

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Kowloon Marine Lot No. 48, suitable

for Coal Storage.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE

CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, July 17, 1918. [353]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in "Knutsford Terrace,"

Kowloon.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Oct. 2, 1918. [356]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shauwan, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

Hongkong, May 1, 1918. [350]

## NEWS FROM HOME

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, Aug. 16.

### BRITISH SHIPBUILDING.

Despite the fact that the Allied shipbuilding is advancing faster than the Germans can sink ships, and that the destruction of enemy submarines is increasing all the time, the disquieting fact remains that British shipbuilding production is decreasing and the appointment of Lord Piria as Director of that special department has failed to stimulate it. It is no doubt partly due to the lack of labour and the insistent calls for men in the active services, but it is also, unfortunately, due to the inertia of the men themselves.

At the instigation of Mr. John Hill, the leader of the boiler-makers, and one or two extremists, a section of the trade unionists have succeeded in wrecking a plan whereby the *Daily Mail* offered a prize of £10,000 to stimulate shipbuilding. No conditions were attached to the offer, and it was left to masters and men to draw up a fair plan of competition and division of spoils among themselves, pitting yard against yard in friendly rivalry. Many trade unions welcomed it, and many masters gave it praise. Why was it rejected by the malcontents? Experts assure me it was because the union agitators feared such a stimulus would show their followers up to be arrant slackers in normal conditions—earning big money for a part of a week's work and then loafing the rest. Rather than expose their shortcomings, therefore, the leaders sacrificed the prize and the benefit to national interests—though to some of them at least, judging by the utterances, national interests never have any strong appeal. Anyway, the outlook at the moment is very much better for less hampered nations than for us. The United States especially has gained an enormous advantage under the stimulus of the war.

As announced by the First Lord of the Admiralty, the first keel will be laid in our new National Shipyard in about a fortnight's time. After that it will be possible to lay one down every three weeks, and eventually the yards will be capable of an output of one hundred fabricated ships in a twelve-month. It would have been possible to start building by this time, but the Admiralty have practised the self-denial ordinance of giving to the private yards material that had been intended for the National Yards. The justification of the National Yards is that their output of fabricated ships will be a great national asset, entirely additional to the finer work of liners and ships of war constructed in private yards. After the war, of course, there will be an enormous demand for tonnage to cope with the commerce of a starved world, and the raw materials craved by every manufacturing community.

## BANK

### THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

(TAIWANESE).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL

CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed... Yen 20,000,000.

Capital Paid-up... " 22,500,000.

Reserve Funds... " 6,800,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka,

FORMOSA—Keelung, Keelung, Keelung,

KEELUNG, Keelung, Keelung,

SHANGHAI, Tientsin, Tientsin,

TAIWAN, Tientsin, Tientsin,

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiangnan,

ANOW, Foochow, Swatow,

CANTON.

OTHERS:—Hongkong, Singapore,

Sourabaya, Semarang, Batavia,

Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON-BANKERS:

Capital and Counties Bank, London,

and South Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the

Commercial Centers in Europe, Con-

tinent, Russia, Manchuria, Siam, Java,

Philippine Islands, Java, and other

Dutch Indies, Australia, America,

and Africa.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts,

and Fixed Deposits at rates which will

be quoted on application.

NAOKIHI YANAGITA,

Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

2, Des Vaux Road,

Hongkong, May 1, 1918. [350]

## AMERICAN WIDEAWAKES

TO GO.

The headgear of the American thousands has become quite a pleasant feature of our streets, so it is natural that Londoners are a little sorry that the "wideawakes" are to disappear. Utility, however, is the first consideration in warfare, and directly the Americans got to serious work in the trenches they discovered that these hats were too cumbersome and too high for trench work and quite a nuisance when steel helmets were needed. In place therefore of these distinctive signs of America in Europe we are seeing the introduction of a soft knaki cloth cap with red piping that will distinguish it from the caps of the British R.A.F.

### SAVING THE WASTE.

One result of the war is to teach us the value of waste. I don't know how many million shots have been fired at the Huns as a result of the campaign to save fats, originated by one or two soap makers, who have collected the grease that would usually have gone down the sink and have produced from it the enormously valuable glycerine that goes to make explosives.

Then our waste paper and our waste fragments of iron are collected and made into new material, often under the auspices of the municipalities, and some localities have organised a collection of household waste that goes to fatten pigs in municipal pigsties.

The latest development is the saving of fruit stones, in which economy the Queen has set an example. The other day Boy Scouts trundled their cart into the forecourt at Buckingham Palace and took away four baskets of fruit stones and nut shells. Why? Because these can be turned into charcoal, and that product helps to fill the canister attached to the gas respirator of the soldier at the front. He breathes through that and other chemicals and the combination nullifies the attempts of the Germans at "frightfulness." All households, cafes, and clubs are being asked to help in the good work, and before we are done with the war we shall not dream of sending anything to the dust destructor except actual dirt.

### JAPAN'S TRADE.

The Allies are greatly impressed by the activity of the Japanese, not merely in war matters, but in preparations for trade extension. According to consular reports received here she is laying herself out to exploit the markets of South America. She has exceptional chances while the war is on, for in such things as rubber goods and electrical apparatus neither Europe nor America can supply the goods in the circumstances of their present preoccupation. The exports to the Argentine have gone up enormously and Japanese banks are opening in Buenos Aires, not merely to facilitate trade between South America and Japan, but also with China, the Straits Settlements and South Africa.

It will not be without its compensating considerations, for the Huns have all along had two markets in mind with which to compensate themselves in the event of other lands proving hostile—viz: China and South America. Nearly all the interned aliens in this country have been studying Spanish with a view to emigrating to South America after the war. If they find themselves forestalled by the Japanese, in addition to the ordinary competitors, they will be galled indeed. And by the time warfare ceases let us hope that the barriers will be up against them in China also.

### ALSO LOST TO THE BOCHE.

Also lost to the Boche are many industries wherein the unspeakable Germans were wont to monopolise our markets. The dye industry is still working out its salvation towards freedom from the Huns, with Government aid, but there are many chemical lines and textile products that have definitely been produced here in such successful fashion that never again need we have such articles with the "Made in Germany" mark on them. An exhibition of them is being held.

### "I THINK THEM SLENDID FOR CHILDREN."

A MOTHER'S PRAISE OF BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

For the sickly, new-born babe or growing child Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's medicine, are a blessing. They are guaranteed entirely free from opiates and absolutely harmless, and are a remedy for teething troubles, constipation, diarrhoea, colic, indigestion, simple fever and worms. They promote calm natural sleep, good appetite, natural development and teething without tears.

Concerning them Mrs. Arthur Shealy, of Adams, Saskatchewan, Canada, writes: "I have tried Baby's Own Tablets and think them splendid for children of all ages."

Said by medicine dealers, also, post free, on receipt of the wrapper from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 90, Beethoven Road, Shanghai.

tion has been opened at King's College, London, and will run through the month; that demonstrates that their again the war has not been without its compensation for our manufacturers. If the Government will keep consistent in its announced policy German "cheap and nasty" goods will never again secure a market here.

### SHELL OR BULLET WOUNDS.

Out in France (writes a correspondent in hospital) we used sometimes to have great discussions in the dugouts about the relative number of casualties due to artillery or against rifle and machine-gun fire. I was rather inclined to be on the side of the bullets, considering how heavy are the losses from sniping and machine-guns whenever a battery goes "over the top," though, on the other hand, these occasions are intermittent and the guns are busy all the time. But I have been firmly converted to the artillery side of the controversy since I landed in hospital. It is impossible to resist the grim evidence of the wards. For every man who has got a bullet wound, whether rifle or machine-gun, there must be at least a dozen Krupp patients. And as a rule the bullet wound is a simple affair compared with the complicated injuries caused by shrapnel and high explosive.

### WAR SLANG.

A big dictionary might be compiled—even if expurgated considerably—of the British Army's war slang. It would be difficult to explain to outsiders what a "whizzbang" or "banjo" is, but "loping the loop" is undergoing an operation with ether, "nursing the baby" and "a wing up" denote a Tommy or Jack with an arm in a sling, and all patients are "fragments." The British soldier in hospital is just as argumentative as when he was "out there," perhaps even more so. And the great and untiring topic of dispute, fierce, furious, and when the nurses are away, adjectival, is the comparative advantages and drawbacks of an arm or a leg wound, particularly in cases where the limbs have been amputated.

### AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

Now that Australia House has been opened, the most splendid official building in London stands to the glory of a Dominion overseas. Its position, right at the corner of the Strand and Aldwych, facing down Fleet Street, is exceptional of course, but fine use has been made of it. The building has dignity and solidity without heaviness. The entrance is flanked by two groups of statuary, the one on the right showing a dying explorer and his companion, above them being a female figure symbolic of Australia awakening; the group on the left representing the youthful industries of the Commonwealth and its prosperity.

The entrance hall is a notable feature, with marble walls and decorations. Australian woods, marble and stone have been used throughout the interior. The cost of the building is not far short of a million sterling and it has been in process of construction for seven years.

### BATTLEFIELD BANQUET.

GEN. GOURAUD'S 2,800 GUESTS ON RECONQUERED GROUND.

The Champagne Battlefield was recently the scene of a picturesque banquet. There had been a grand review of the victorious troops by General Gouraud, the great military leader who lost an arm early in the war.

When the review was over, General Gouraud proceeded to other duties, but he had made arrangements for a copious feast to be ready for his men on a spot recently wrested from the Germans. Over 2,800 guests participated in the feast, officers and men commingling in fraternal simplicity without regard to rank.

During the repast each guest received a personal gift as a keepsake from the Commander-in-Chief. A stirring speech was made by the senior commanding officer, celebrating the dawn of final victory.

### PRAYING WITH GERMAN.

FREE CHURCH COUNCIL OPPOSES INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

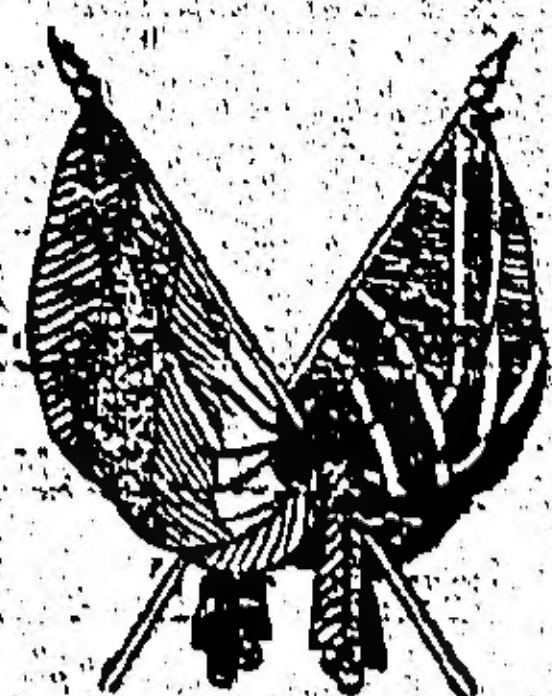
The National Free Church declined to be represented on the proposed international conference in Upsala, Sweden in September, "for bearing witness to spiritual unity among Christians," which Upsala would not do. The Council sends delegates to a preliminary conference at Oxford.

Dr. F. B. Meyer, secretary of the Free Church Council, said that while any well-considered plan to get the Churches to act together in regard to proposals of peace was a good thing, he thought the time was not ripe for such a conference to pray with German or Austrian professing Christians, unless they were prepared to acknowledge that their Churches repudiated the outrages which have staggered humanity. I believe I am right in saying that the Americans have refused to accept the invitation to Upsala.

The Congregational Union and the Primitive Methodist and United Methodist conferences have approved the idea of an international Christian meeting.

## INTIMATIONS

OUR



DAY

Thursday, 24th October.

### ENTERTAINMENT

AT THE BOTANICAL GARDENS

GATES OPEN AT 7.30 P.M.



Something better than a Card  
for friends at home at  
Xmas Time

## OUR PHOTO CALENDAR

will keep you in remembrance  
all the year round.  
Your friends will value it.

PRICE \$2.50

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE No. 16.

### To-day's Advertisements

#### WANTED.

AN Expert on Oil Engines, specially  
in Diesel and Crude Oil Engines,  
FROM EUROPE, with many years  
experience as Testing and Chief  
Engineer, recently arrived from Europe  
seeks position.

Reply to

RASMUSSEN,  
C/O DANISH CONSULATE,  
Hongkong, Oct. 15, 1918.

#### JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.N.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship  
"TJISALAK"  
having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO,  
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified  
that all Goods are being landed at their  
risk into the Godowns and/or extra  
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong  
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,  
Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves  
delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the  
Goods have left the Godowns and all  
Goods remaining undelivered after noon  
the 31st Oct., will be subject to rent.  
All claims against the steamer must be  
presented to the undersigned on or  
before the 31st Oct., or they will not  
be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods  
are to be left in the Godowns, where  
they will be examined on the 15th  
Oct., at 10 a.m. by the Company's  
surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No insurance whatsoever has been  
effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned  
by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.N.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, Oct. 15, 1918.

"PREMO CAMERA"  
\$1.50 each.

TAKES WONDERFUL  
PICTURE.

A. TACK & CO.,  
26, Des Voeux Road Central.

OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE

"CHINA MAIL".

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS  
OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 25 cts. (cash) per Copy.

#### THE "CHINA MAIL"

##### NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should  
be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their  
names and addresses with any communica-  
tion addressed to the Editor, not necessarily  
for publication but as evidence of good  
faith.

All matter for publication should be  
written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be  
addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is  
\$38 per annum; per quarter and per month  
pro rata.

The "China Mail" is delivered free to  
subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty  
cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China  
Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as  
the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts. Credit  
20 cts. per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland  
China Mail" is \$15 per annum; postage  
\$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty  
five cents each.

Alterations and additions to advertise-  
ments on pages 3, 4, 5, and 7 should  
be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham  
Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to advertise-  
ments on pages 1, 2, 6, and 8 should be  
sent in not later than 1 p.m.

Advertisements should be sent in  
before 10 a.m.

Advertisements which  
are not ordered to a fixed period, will be  
continued until countermanded.

Single Address: "Man" Hongkong.  
Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.

Telephone No. 27.

The "China Mail" Limited.

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THE "CHINA MAIL" LIMITED.

Printed and Published by

THE "CHINA MAIL" LIMITED.

and he and those who share his  
views on the subject threaten to  
take independent action. "If Her  
troops have just gone over to the  
side of the Constitutionalists, and  
it looks as if General Wu and his  
merrie men may do likewise!

There have been many reports of  
a more or less trustworthy character  
in the Chinese papers recently  
regarding a willingness on the part  
of Japan to remit the balance of  
the Boxer Indemnity due to her,  
on conditions that the money shall  
be used for educational and indus-  
trial purposes, and it has been further  
intimated that it will be represented  
to China that she ought to supply  
Japan with what the Japanese  
require in the way of exports of  
iron, cotton and wool. It is stated  
by Reuters correspondent that this  
announcement did not pass through  
the hands of the Japanese Legation,  
and the Legation therefore is not  
familiar with the contents, but it em-  
phatically denies the conditions  
regarding exports and believes that it  
is the intention of Japan that China  
should utilise the money in improving  
education and the technical knowledge  
necessary to exploit cotton, wool and  
iron possibilities in China. Which is  
obviously the purest philanthropy.

### The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, Oct. 15, 1918.

#### DEATH.

STEWART—On the 11th October at  
Seattle, Washington, U. S. A.,  
ALEXANDER STEWART, Director,  
Dodwell & Co., Ltd., Manager for  
the Pacific Coast.

### The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, Oct. 15, 1918.

#### CURRENT TOPICS.

THE tragic events off the Irish  
coast, combined with the devastating  
operations of the retreating German  
armies, who are leaving in ruins the  
towns from which they retire, are  
not likely to encourage the Allies—  
any one of them—to readily accede  
to the request of the Germanic  
Powers, for an armistice, with-  
out unconditional surrender. These  
atrocities are all part of the policy  
of "frightfulness" to which the Ger-  
man War Lords have attached great  
importance from the very beginning  
of the war. The object is to terrify,  
to bring about a state of feeling  
among the public which would force  
the Governments to end the war  
at all costs. But it has had quite the  
opposite effect. It has strengthened  
the resolve of all peoples at war  
with Germany to carry on the war  
till she pay the full penalty of her  
crimes. Her laying waste of the  
territories from which he has had  
to retire under the pressure of the  
Allied armies is represented by the  
enemy as justifiable, by sound  
military reasons. When the Allied  
armies were retreating they did  
not lay towns in ruins, in  
order to impede the advance  
of the German armies, nor did  
they find it necessary to devastate  
every orchard and garden they left  
behind them. Earnestly as the  
Allies desire the end of the war,  
they dare not sheathe the sword  
while such crimes against Civilisation  
are being perpetrated, and the  
concerns of opinion in all allied  
countries will, in these circumstances,  
endorse the wise observation of the  
American Senator who affirms that  
the best diplomats at the present  
juncture are the Allied armies.

The Cabinet at Peking favours  
a continuance of the war against  
the South. CHEN NEX-HSUN, the  
Acting Prime Minister, who was a  
member of TUAN's Cabinet, has  
announced to the Cabinet his inten-  
tion to adhere to General TUAN's  
policy regarding the Southern revolt.  
But General WU PEI-FU, the  
Northern commander who has  
publicly interested himself in the  
cause of reconciliation, appears to  
adhere to this attitude, notwithstanding  
the efforts made to impeach him  
in Parliament. A Bill of impeach-  
ment was introduced in both Houses  
of Parliament last week. The Senate  
rejected the Bill, but the House  
of Representatives considered the  
Bill in camera and finally refer-  
red it to a committee, but the discus-  
sion is said to have indicated that  
the feeling of the House was against  
the impeachment. The latest news  
of General WU is that he has issued a  
circular telegram refusing to recognise  
the illegal election of Hsu SHU-  
CHANG as President of the Republic.

#### THE MAGISTRACY.

##### THEFT FROM DAIRY FARM.

A Chinese employed in the Dairy  
Farm Co., Ltd., was charged on remand,  
before Mr. J. R. Wood, this morning  
with the theft of meat.

Mr. Lewis defended.

A copying clerk said on Friday  
morning he saw defendant leave the  
Dairy Farm at 9.30 a.m. There were  
a few folks in the shop when defendant  
left. Defendant went out empty-handed  
by the front door.

Mr. Lewis submitted that if there  
was any doubt in his Worship's mind  
defendant was entitled to the benefit of  
it. The defendant had been twenty  
years in the Dairy Farm and was in a  
position during those years to rob the  
Company if he wanted to, as he was in  
charge of the meat weighing department.  
Mr. Bradbury, of the Dairy Farm, had  
already stated in his evidence that he  
found defendant always honest, and it  
was not likely that defendant would  
suddenly descend to commit a petty  
theft. It was a most extraordinary thing,  
assuming that he stole the meat, that  
he should take and keep it in the St.  
Paul Hotel yard. The Police Reserve,  
who arrested defendant, Mr. Lewis  
suggested, might have been confused at  
the time.

His Worship read excerpts from Mr.  
Bradbury's evidence in which the de-  
fendant implied him to overlook the  
crime.

Mr. Lewis said that if his Worship  
was convinced that the defendant was  
guilty, he would ask him to take his  
long, honest service into consideration  
and inflict a moderate fine.

His Worship said he was certain the  
defendant stole the meat but in view of  
his good record, he fined him \$20. He  
did not wish to send him to goal.

#### NEWS OF THE DAY.

##### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The election of a Vice-President  
by the Peking Parliament is now fixed  
for the 15th inst.

A Chinese woman yesterday, fell  
from a wall, 25 feet high, while carrying  
two buckets of water across a gangway  
at 18, Peak Road and was killed.

Jewellery to the value of \$1,065  
and \$500 in money was stolen from a  
Chinaman living at 165, Wellington  
Street, on Sunday morning.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin has been briefed  
to appear in the action at Shanghai  
against Mr. Ezra in connection with  
the sinking of the Standard Oil launch.

The Manila Observatory this  
morning reported a cyclone or  
typhoon E, of Luzon, less than 300  
miles distant, moving W.N.W. or  
N.W.

A Peking telegram announces the  
death of the wife of the Chinese  
Ambassador to Washington. She was  
a daughter of Tongji Shi-yu. Death  
was due to pneumonia.

We are informed by the Colonial  
Secretariat that a telegram has been  
received from Bangkok to the effect  
that quarantine against Hongkong has  
been withdrawn, as from the 7th Oct.

We regret to learn that a telegram  
has been received at Shanghai from  
the War Office stating that Lieut.  
E. H. McMichael, London Yeomanry,  
attached to the machine-gun corps,  
was admitted to hospital at Wimeren  
on October 5 "gassed, wound severe."

Ho Man Chu, partner of the firm  
of Hip Cheong of 39, Connaught Road  
Central, has made a report to the  
Police that on the 9th instant the  
secretary of the Company absconded,  
taking with him \$1,000 and three  
promissory notes for \$3,000, \$1,000  
and \$1,100.

Exchange has not suffered so  
badly as was generally expected,  
following on the acceptance by the  
Germanic Powers of President Wilson's  
"Fourteen Terms." It opened a penny  
down this morning, the demand rate  
being 3s. 3 1/2/16d.

A unique function took place at  
the British Consulate, Shanghai, last  
week when a deputation representing  
the entire Shanghai Jewish community  
called on His Britannic Majesty's  
Acting Consul General, Mr. Herbert  
Phillips, O.B.E., and submitted a  
telegram of congratulation to H.B.M.'s  
Government and General. Altho upon  
the liberation of the Holy Land.  
The deputation were appointed at a  
specially convened meeting of Shang-  
hai Jews on Wednesday last and were  
composed of the following gentle-  
men: Messrs. Albert Howard, Mr. J.  
Moses, D. M. David, B. Finkelstein,  
A. B. Rosenfeld, S. A. Harwood and  
P. E. Abraham.

#### CLUB LAW.

##### INTERESTING ACTION AT LAW IN SHANGHAI.

A case is occupying H. M. Supreme  
Court at Shanghai, in which Mr.  
Gordian, Nielsen, is asking for a  
declaration that he is still a member  
of the Shanghai Club, and entitled to  
enjoy and exercise the privileges of  
such membership.

Mr. N. C. Home is appearing for  
the plaintiff and Mr. D. McNall, with  
whom Mr. G. H. Wright is associated,  
represents the defendants.

Outlining the plaintiff's case, Mr.  
Home said the matter really started  
on April 27 when Capt. S. P.  
Jorgensen went to the Shanghai Club  
for the purpose of meeting the plaintiff  
who had asked him to dine out at his  
house. The hour fixed was 12.15 p.m.  
Capt. Jorgensen arrived a little late.  
He made inquiries of the club footman  
—counsel did not know what he was  
called—as to whether Mr. Nielsen  
was there. While he was doing that  
one of the members said he would see  
if Mr. Nielsen was there and another  
member asked Capt. Jorgensen to  
have a drink in the bar. A few  
minutes later the plaintiff came along,  
there was a short talk in the club  
and then the plaintiff took Capt.  
Jorgensen to his house. That was on  
April 27.

On April 30, Capt. Jorgensen re-  
ceived the following letter:—

Capt. S. P. Jorgensen,  
Shanghai Licensed Pilots' Assocn.  
Local.

Dear Sir:—It has been reported to  
me that you were seen in the Club last  
week-end, but I cannot find that your  
name has been entered in the guest  
book in the usual way, and, shall  
therefore, feel much obliged if you will  
kindly give me the name of the Mem-  
ber at whose invitation you made use  
of the Club so that the Club may be  
regard to entry of visitors may be  
observed.

I am, Dear Sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
(Sgd.) CHARLES W. MARSHALL,  
Secretary.

Counsel submitted that the letter  
was discourteous in its tone.

Correspondence ensued between  
Captain Jorgensen and Mr. Nielsen  
regarding this letter and it included  
the following letter from Mr.  
Nielsen:—

Quinsin, 13th May, 1918.

Dear Captain Jorgensen:—

I was astonished to learn the other  
day, when I met you, that the Shang-  
hai Club had not yet tendered you an  
apology for the clumsy and not a little  
insulting letter which I had sent to you  
of shopkeepers, niggers and Bagdad camel  
drivers had the gross tactlessness to  
address to you on the 1st of May.

This becomes all the more incompre-  
hensible in view of the fact that I met  
the chairman of the Club at a private  
dinner party on the 15th of May when he  
himself, without any mention-  
ing the affair to him, expressed his  
personal regret at the unfortunate in-  
cident which he characterised as in the  
highest degree tactless.

The letter you received from the Club has  
declared to contain the kind of language  
one addresses to a person who has com-  
mitted trespass, and he added that he  
himself would never think of indulging  
such a tactless message.

I have shown your correspondence to a  
great many people who have unanimously  
declared that the facts as stated prove  
once more that there are some people in  
this world one may consider oneself  
fortunate in having nothing to do with  
socially. That you need not meet these  
people in the nearest railway waiting  
room called the Shanghai Club is at  
least a consolation which somewhat  
takes the edge off the gratuitous insult  
they have been stupid enough to tender you.

I congratulate you that you do not  
like myself, rub shoulders with such  
a vulgar set of shopkeepers, niggers and  
Bagdad camel drivers.

Yours truly,  
(Sgd.) GORDIAN NIELSEN.

P.S.—Please keep this letter because I  
intend to send the Committee of the  
Club a copy of it, so that there shall  
be no doubt in anybody's mind  
as to how the guilty party is being  
looked upon by dozens of people  
including several refined Britons.—  
G.N.

On this letter a special meeting of  
the members of the club passed a  
resolution expelling the plaintiff.

#### LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND.

##### LIST No. 9.

Already acknowledged.....\$2,028.50  
Comptrolr. V. G. Gurner..... 50.00  
Mrs. Humphreys..... 25.00  
Monsieur Lecable..... 25.00  
Mr. G. P. de Martin..... 10.00

\$3,138.50

#### HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic  
receipts for the week ending 12th Oct.  
is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 41 weeks.
This year	14,241	\$68,941
Last year	15,208	\$69,921
Increase	967	980
Decrease	1,644	1,040

The case is proceeding.

#### AN AID TO DIGESTION.

WHEN you have a fullness and  
weight in the stomach after  
eating, you know that you have  
eaten too much, and should take  
Chamberlain's Tablets to aid your  
digestion. For sale by all  
Chemists and Grocers.

#### THE "HIRANO-MARU" DISASTER.

##### PASSENGERS FOR HONGKONG MISSING.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha forwards  
us the following further message from  
London in respect of the passengers for  
Hongkong who were on board the  
Hirano-Maru:—

"Hirano Maru" following pas-  
sengers remaining: Harry, Haron,  
Robok, Hoi, Wong, Kwai, Cheong,  
Hing, Cheong, Yow, Cheong, Chai, A.  
(1st) Chung, Tang, A. Foo, ten in  
all. Yin Kwai, not Wong, Kwai and  
Wong King saved.

#### NEW FRENCH GOVERNMENT

##### LOAN.

The Banque Industrielle de Chine  
informs us that it is in receipt of  
telegraphic advice to the effect that  
subscription lists for the new French  
Government 4 per cent. War Loan  
will be opened on the 20th instant  
and closed on the 24th November,  
1918.

The issue price is F.70.80, thus  
yielding a net revenue of 5.65 per  
cent.

The Banque Industrielle is pre-  
pared to accept applications for the  
loan.

#### FIGHTING AT HOIHOW.

Our correspondent at Hoihow,  
writing on the 11th inst., says:—

The streets of Hoihow on October  
8th were the scene of fighting be-  
tween two different forces of General  
Lung. It seems that some of the  
soldiers from Lin-ko on the West  
Coast, where there had been severe  
fighting, returned to Hoihow and  
found that their old quarters were  
occupied by men who had been  
sent from the North by General  
Lung. It seems there were other  
reasons for unfriendliness between  
the different classes of soldiers.  
Those coming last were of the regu-  
lar army, and the others, who have  
been in Hainan for the last two  
years, were of the men who were  
banished here with General Lung  
from Canton.

There was continual firing for  
more than an hour. About a thou-  
sand rounds of ammunition were  
fired. A panic arose among the town  
people. The doors of the shops were  
closed. Many people rushed through  
the streets, for they feared that the  
unhappy soldiers had begun the loot-  
ing, which they have been fearing.  
Finally the gates of the city were  
closed and none were allowed to go  
out and into the city all night.

Though there was so much firing,  
most of the shots must have been  
fired into the air, for there were com-  
paratively few casualties reported.  
Some say four were killed, two of  
whom were civilians. There were  
many wounded. It is generally  
agreed that the Northern troops had  
the worst of the encounter.

The next day the shops did not  
open and though they have since  
begun business again, they are in a  
very panicky state, and close their  
doors on the least provocation.

#### THE NAME OF THE ALLIED

##### GENERALISSIMO.

Many people have been puzzled over  
the way to pronounce the name of the  
Allied Commander-in-Chief. The  
Washington Gazette publishes the fol-  
lowing, and in a foot-note the editor  
says he rhymes Foch with St. Roch,  
(which is pronounced as if spelt  
rock):—

Will you kindly decide? Some declare  
the name Foch.  
Is Alastair, and rhymes with the  
previous word Boche.  
While others as stoutly asseverate  
Foch.  
Is absolute French and a rhyme to St.  
Roch.  
I trust your decision may prove their  
case both.  
Who would make our supreme com-  
mander a Foch?  
Shame who has ever been "fort com-  
mander" to rock.

Can hardly prove anything else than  
a Foch.

The total output of the Kailan  
Mining Administration's mines for the  
week ending 26th Sept. 1918, amounted  
to 12,500 tons and the sales during the  
period, to 12,500 tons.

#### CHILDREN'S COLDS.

WHY let the children catch their  
colds? Give them Chamberlain's  
Cough Syrup. It is a safe, reliable  
remedy for all children's coughs,  
croup, whooping cough, and all other  
coughs. For sale by all Chemists  
and Grocers.



## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE AMERICAN FRONT.  
ENEMY EFFORTS TO RETAKE POSITIONS DEFEATED.

LONDON, Oct. 14. An American communiqué states: On both sides of the Meuse we broke up strong and repeated attempts of the enemy to dislodge us from recently won positions.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE BRITISH

STEADY PROGRESS AND SHARP FIGHTING.

MORE POSITIONS CAPTURED.

LONDON, Oct. 12. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

Local fighting occurred today along the line of the Sella River, between Le Cateau and Solesmes. We steadily progressed north-west of Solesmes towards the Sella Valley and drove out the enemy rearwards from St. Vaast, St. Aubert, Villers-en-Cauchies, Avesnes-le-Sec. Further we cleared the west bank of the Seneffe Canal, between Aulx and Corbelle, both of which are in our possession.

We are closely approaching the line of the Canal west of Douai. East of Lens we captured Montigny, Harne and Annahy. We inflicted numerous casualties on the German rearwards and took prisoners in sharp local fighting on the whole of this front.

## AERIAL FIGHTING.

BRITISH AVIATORS' HARRASS ENEMY.

LONDON, Oct. 12. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:— Our low-fliers bombed and machine-gunned parties of German infantry and transport, dropping nine tons of bombs, and inflicting casualties. Night-flying was impossible.

LONDON, Oct. 13. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:— Rain and thick mist impeded flying. Our low-fliers dropped 23 tons of bombs. There was no decisive air-fighting.

## BRITISH AERIAL WORK.

LONDON, Oct. 13. The Press Bureau states that 348 German aeroplanes were destroyed or disabled on the Western Front in September, 69 balloons were destroyed, and 236 British machines are missing. The figures are exclusive of the heavy casualties inflicted by the Independent Air Force and British coastal squadrons in raids on Germany and Belgium.

FIERCE ATTACKS BY ENEMY TANKS.

GERMANS BEING PUSHED.

LONDON, Oct. 13. Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, says:— Between La Cateau and St. Vaast the Germans in strength are fighting hard. We renewed the attack here yesterday. The severest fighting occurred along the railway embankment from Monty to Neuville, large new enemy forces fiercely counter-attacking, supported by tanks the whole morning. By the afternoon British tenacity had triumphed. We are pursuing the Germans eastwards.

## BRITISH VERY NEAR DOUAI.

LONDON, Oct. 13. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:— East of the Scheldt Canal we gained possession of Montreux village and reached the outskirts of Lian-St. Amant. In the Douai sector we are now within a few hundred yards of the town and have captured Iunbourg-des-Querschins, Douapron and the greater part of Flers.

East of Arras we progressed along the south bank of the Hautideville Canal towards Courrières.

SUNSHINE AND COMMON SENSE.

DON'T doctor your blood for rheumatism. Use an external application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. In a few days it will get you up and out into the sunshine, then Nature will restore the rich red blood to your veins and soon rid the system of this troubling and distressing ailment. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

LION EXPECTED TO FALL.  
ENEMY FACED WITH OPEN WARFARE.

LONDON, Oct. 13. Reuter's Agency learns that we have reached the outskirts of Denai and captured a suburb of it, on the west bank of the Seneffe. Practically the whole of St. Gobain massif has been captured.

The French have reached the outskirts of Lion which is momentarily expected to fall.

The Allies have emerged into open country in the neighbourhood of the source of Loucheur River. The whole of the high ground south-east and east of Lion has been evacuated and also the Misse salient. Thus, by midday the French advanced another seven miles in the neighbourhood of Lion.

It is pointed out that the enemy retreat has so far been carried out in good order and there is no evidence of anything approaching a debacle though when the enemy retirement has been carried out it will be in a difficult situation, with awkward salients. He will be continually faced with open warfare.

## THE FRENCH FRONT.

LA FERRE CAPTURED.

ITALIAN ADVANCE ON AILETTE.

LONDON, Oct. 13. A French communiqué states:— We have captured La Ferre and crossed the railway from La Ferre to Lion in the neighbourhood of Daniry and Borsigny. To the north-east the villages on the Seneffe are all in our hands.

In the St. Gobain massif we occupied St. Nicholas-sur-Batis and Soxy. Italian troops progressed north of the Ailette.

Further east we hold the line Ailette-Berrioux-Aul-Fontaine. We cleared the last points of enemy resistance in the bend of the Ailette.

## SEVENTEEN DAYS' BATTLE IN CHAMPAGNE.

BRILLIANT RECORD OF FOURTH ARMY.

21,567 PRISONERS AND MUCH BOOTY.

LONDON, Oct. 13. A French communiqué states:— The battle which was begun in Champagne on September 26th has ended after 17 days fighting in the complete defeat of the enemy.

The Fourth Army completed the liberation of the heart of the Aisne by re-occupying today 26 localities, freeing several thousands of civilians, who have been subjected to the German yoke since 1914. This Army alone since the beginning of the Champagne offensive has taken 21,567 prisoners, including 499 officers, 600 guns, 3,500 wagons and much material.

The Fifth Army on its left is relentlessly pursuing the enemy and has crossed the Retourne. They advanced 10 kilometres.

We hold Vieux-les-Asfeld, Asfeld-la-Ville and the southern outskirts of Blancy, and have crossed the Aisne, fighting at Guignicourt and Neufchateau and advancing towards Mont Provain between the Aisne and the Oise. Our vigorous pressure forced the enemy to a fresh retreat.

Pressing his rearwards we have reached the Ailette north of Craonne. Further west our line was marked by Chiville-et-Ouvillers, four kilometres from Lion, Bourguignes, Faucourt, and points east of Fromont, east of St. Gobain, west of Bertancourt and Deuillet.

A SEA OF SMOKE AND FLAMES.

VILLAGES ABLAZE FOR MILES.

MORE GERMAN FRIGHTFULNESS.

LONDON, Oct. 13. Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing on Saturday afternoon, says:— The Germans are rapidly retreating along the whole Champagne front of 60 miles. The horizon is everywhere a sea of smoke and flames. Every town and village for miles behind the enemy's lines is burning. The meaning of this line of flame is that if terms acceptable to Germany are not offered France will recover her invaded territories because it cannot be prevented that they will be deserts littered with dead cities.

## THE GERMAN RETREAT.

ENEMY PUTS UP DESPERATE FIGHT.

PARIS, Oct. 12. A Havas message states:— Yesterday the Germans retreated before General Gouraud's army, falling back on a front of 38 miles from the rivers Sappe and Arnes. The French pursued them with cavalry, reaching the river Retourne. The magnificent result, won by General Gouraud's troops after a desperate battle, is a great victory.

In consequence of the British advance on La Cateau, another withdrawal was forced on the Germans. The northern and of the powerful Wotan Line has been abandoned.

The re-conquest of Argonne Forest south of Grandpre was completed by the Americans with the greatest credit. The Germans, using all their ingenuity to prevent the re-conquest, fought with determination and desperation.

## GERMAN DEVASTATION.

Dr. SOLF'S HYPOCRACY.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 13. Dr. Solf has attempted to justify the German devastation of France during the retreat on the plea of military necessity. He declared: "As long as the struggle continues, much as we regret the loss of irreparable art treasures and even consideration for the most venerable shrines, civilization must give place to consideration for the lives of the defenders of the Fatherland."

## THE AMERICAN FRONT.

HEAVY FIGHTING ON THE MEUSE.

LONDON, Oct. 13. An American communiqué states:— East of the Meuse there has been heavy fighting in Bois-des-Cources. We attained our objectives on both sides of the river.

We have taken since Sept. 26 in this sector 17,659 prisoners.

## A GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

A wireless German official message says:— We withdrew somewhat north-east of Cambrai. The enemy followed up and reached near Avesnes-le-Sec and the heights on the west bank of the Sella, near Hulsbort and Haussy.

Between the Oise and the Aisne the enemy reached the wooded districts of St. Gobain and the heights north of the Ailette and Aul-Fontaine.

## GERMANY'S TREATMENT OF WAR PRISONERS.

ALLIES TO TAKE DRASTIC STEPS.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The Press Bureau issues a statement by the Inter-Departmental Committee on War Prisoners, announcing the receipt of Germany's refusal to ratify the Anglo-German Prisoners Agreement, unless guarantees are given against the deportation or internment of Germans in China.

The statement proceeds to say that the Government is determined to take drastic steps to end the continued maltreatment of British war prisoners behind the lines, in the salt mines and elsewhere. They accordingly demand Germany to redress these grievances, particularly:— Firstly, to immediately remove prisoners not fewer than 30 kilometres behind the fighting line. Secondly, to afford proper and humane treatment to prisoners in occupied territories and elsewhere.

Thirdly, to permit the Netherlands' representatives to inspect occupied territory behind the lines with a view to ascertaining if the grievances have been redressed. Fourthly, to undertake that no prisoner shall henceforth be employed in the salt mines. Fifthly, to carry out the articles of the recent Hague Agreement, containing a humane code of treatment of prisoners.

Germany has been notified that unless within four weeks these requirements are accepted and Britain is satisfied by neutral reports that the necessary action has been taken, Britain will, in concert with her Allies, take such reprisals as are deemed necessary to compel Germany to treat prisoners in accordance with International Law and the practice of civilised nations. In any case Britain will hold Germany responsible for the unlawful and inhuman treatment of prisoners and will take all steps in her power to ensure that the persons responsible for these outrages are punished. The nature of further reprisals which may be taken will be considered in consultation with the Allies.

Steps are also being taken to secure better treatment for prisoners in Turkish hands, and instructions has been sent to General Allenby that in the event of an armistice with Turkey the immediate and unconditional return of prisoners should be required.

## TWO YEARS MORE OF WAR.

SIR E. GEDDES' WARNING.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13. Sir Eric Geddes declared that in the midst of her peace offensive Germany was preparing for intensified submergence, but the Allies are ready to meet it. His advice was not to be lulled by hopes of early peace, but to be prepared for two years more of war.

Since the war the British Navy had escorted overseas about 16,000,000 men, with the loss of less than the one thousandth part of a man in very hundred.

## THE KAISER'S SUCCESSOR.

PARIS, Oct. 12.

A Havas message states:— There is a rumour of the Kaiser's abdication. A story is repeated that the Crown Prince's son, aged twelve, should be selected to succeed under the Regency of the Kaiser's brother.

## ALLIED MINISTERS RETURN FROM PARIS.

PARIS, Oct. 12.

A Havas message states:— Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law and the Chief of the Imperial General Staff have returned to London, and Signor Orlando and Baron Sonnino have returned to Italy after conferences with M. Clemenceau and the Naval and Military Advisers of the Allied Governments.

## THE PEACE OVERTURES.

GERMAN REPLY SIGNED BY DR. SOLF.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The following is a continuation of the German reply:—

The German Government in accordance with the Austro-Hungarian Government, for the purpose of bringing about an armistice, declares itself ready to comply with the President's propositions with regard to evacuation and suggests that the President may make the occasion of a meeting of a mixed commission for making the necessary arrangements concerning the evacuation. The present German Government which has undertaken the responsibility of this step towards peace has been formed by conferences and is in agreement with the great majority of the Reichstag. The Chancellor, supported in all his actions by the whole of this majority, speaks in the name of the German Government and people.

The reply is signed by Dr. Solf.

## VIEWS OF THE PRESS.

The Sunday newspapers unanimously doubt the sincerity of the German move and declare that if the Germans think that all that now remains is to haggle over conditions at a conference they will be rudely disillusioned.

The papers point out that the Allies have their points in addition to President Wilson's fourteen which do not cover the manifold German crimes committed since President Wilson's points were enunciated nor provide for the arrangement of the master criminals who inspired and organised the atrocities, nor do they refer to reparation for sea crimes like that of the *Leinster*.

The papers do not believe that President Wilson will recommend the Entente to grant an armistice without solid guarantees to prevent Germany escaping inevitable military disaster and their suggestions of terms prior to the suspension of hostilities include occupation of Metz, and the Rhine bridgeheads, the dismantling of the German fleet, the surrender of all submarines and a declaration that the colonies will not be returned. All conclude that Marshal Foch can be trusted to dictate terms which will not cheat the Allied Armies of the fruits of their splendid victories.

## FRENCH PRESS OPINION.

PARIS, Oct. 13.

The newspapers emphasise the ambiguity of the German Note and declare that the German assurances of the democratisation of Germany are their trickery. They affirm that conditions of suspension of hostilities must be dictated to Germany.

## ITALIAN PREMIER'S VIEW.

ROME, Oct. 13.

Signor Orlando in an interview declared: "The enemy must not be allowed to snatch victory from us by craft. He must evacuate our territory and give definite guarantees. Only thus can the cause of peace be served."

## HOW THE NEWS HAS RECEIVED IN LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Germany's reply to President Wilson became known in London late in the evening through announcement from the stage in the theatres and on the screens of the cinemas. It was received with tremendous enthusiasm, and the singing of the national anthem which was so prolonged that the performances in some cases were suspended.

The popular view was that the reply was equivalent to complete surrender and the end of the war only a matter of weeks.

## THE NEXT MOVE.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Reuter is informed that the next step is for President Wilson to consult the Allies regarding the German answer. *Prima facie* the German answer seems to accept all President Wilson's points, but the real difficulty is Germany's disregard hitherto of all obligations of truth and good-faith. The note does not make it definitely clear whether President Wilson's terms are accepted outright or only as a basis of discussion. Evidently such a mere vague statement will not be sufficient and no armistice is possible except on rigorous guarantees that the enemy is not merely utilizing the interval to resume military operations later.

## A MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Mr. Balfour and Mr. Bonar Law are conferring with the Premier to-day on the German reply to President Wilson which was received at the Foreign Office this morning from the British Minister at the Hague.

## KAISER'S ABDICATION DEMANDED.

ZURICH, Oct. 13.

The *Frankfurter Tages Post*, the Socialist *Neue Zürcher* newspaper, demands the abdication of the Kaiser and says the nation is convinced that the responsibility for the present situation rests with the Kaiser, who is the last of the military monarchs. He does not appear to know Germany to be a fitting representative of the national unity which has suffered from his rule. He has always demanded the greatest sacrifices of his subjects. He should now sacrifice himself if his abdication will obtain better peace terms.

## THE BALKANS.

NINETY THOUSAND PRISONERS TAKEN.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—

There was violent fighting on the 10th south of Nish between the Serbians and the enemy, who was reinforced by a new German division. Counter-attacks by the German Alpine Corps on the left bank of the Morava were shattered with heavy enemy losses.

East of the Morava the Serbs continued to advance on the hills south of Nish. Since the 15th, including the Eleventh German and Bulgarian Army which was surrounded at Kirsant and Elen Passes and surrendered, the Allies have captured 90,000 prisoners, including 1,600 officers, five Generals, 2,000 guns, hundreds of machine-guns and mine-throws and immense booty.

## GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

A wireless German official message states:— In the face of strong attacks we retired to the heights north of Nish. Nish was occupied by the enemy.

## SERBIAN ADVANCE.

PRISONERS FROM THREE GERMAN DIVISIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

A Serbian official message states:— We occupied, after hard fighting, the whole of Selichewitz mountain and reached Goritz. Our cavalry is advancing towards Kourchomlia and Prokuplje. We took many prisoners belonging to three new German Divisions, and captured six guns.

## PRUSSIAN SUFFRAGE BILL.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 13.

A message from Berlin states that the Suffrage Committee of the Prussian Upper House has deleted the clause in the Franchise Bill giving an additional vote to persons over 40 years of age.

## AMNESTY FOR GERMAN POLITICAL OFFENDERS.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 13.

A message from Berlin states that the Kaiser has ordered the Chancellor to draw up an extensive amnesty for political offenders.

## NO STRIKES IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, Oct. 13.

An Order-in-Council forbids strikes and lock-outs in essential industries in war-time under severe penalties.

## THE "LEINSTER" MASSACRE.

INDIGNATION IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

All papers are most indignant at the cold-blooded massacre of the *Leinster* which, committed at this juncture, is bound to defeat Germany's purpose of peace, for it proves that there is no real change in her Government.

Sir Edward Carson writes demanding that the Government insist upon the delivery of the *Leinster* assassins before receiving further notes. The *Daily Mail* demands the delivery of every German submarine and merchantman as a condition of peace. The *Daily News* calls for the punishment of the German criminals and says talk of peace at present is a nauseating mockery. It adds that the abdication of the Kaiser will not satisfy the Allies, for a criminal's responsibility cannot be cast off like a worn-out coat.

## HOW THE GERMAN NOTE REACHED WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.

It is authoritatively announced that the German Note was transmitted by wireless from Neuen and picked up and forwarded to Washington through official and diplomatic channels. It seems on the face of it a complete acceptance of the President's terms.

## BRANTING'S WAR VIEW.

GERMAN PEACE CAN NEVER BE A REAL SETTLEMENT.

Mr. Branting, after his return from France and England, has given an account of his experiences to a gathering numbering several thousand people. He replied to the attack made upon him by Swedish and German newspapers for, as was alleged, not preserving strict neutrality, and explained that there had been errors in transmission, and misconception had thus arisen.

"I range myself," he said, "on the side of the peace programme proclaimed by the International Russian Revolution, which is also the programme of President Wilson. This will never be realised by a German peace, and the proof is seen in what occurred at Brest-Litovsk."

Speaking of his impressions, Mr. Branting declared that in England people were far more devoted to the war than they were in 1916, and they were as determined as ever to fight to the last. Nowhere in France did any thought of a premature peace exist.

In London, Mr. Branting cited a message from President Wilson, who added, "It is fortunate that at the head of the German Entente nation there is such a man as Wilson."

WE HAVE RECEIVED NEW STOCKS OF  
ROSE GOLD CREAM  
VANISHING COLD CREAM

Ideal Toilet Requisites. Price 60 cts. per pot.

LIQUID TAR SOAP

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10%	on application
20%	2nd November
20%	19th December
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TO-NIGHT! TONIGHT!

Showing:— 13th &amp; 14th Episodes

## THE SECRET KINGDOM

and Various Comics

WEDNESDAY, 16th October

Showing:— 1st-3rd Episodes

WHO IS NUMBER ONE?











